

# AMERICAN RECORDER.

V. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. APRIL 26, 1822—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS

No. 354

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel possessed of, and sailing under, a Spanish register, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and continuing to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, then residing within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and the King of Spain, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or to any person or persons being, on the said twenty-second day of February, an inhabitant, or inhabitants of the said ceded territory, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered, enrolled, and licensed, in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled, and licensed, shall be deemed and considered a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the same privileges and benefits: *Provided*, that it shall be lawful for the collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate, of registry, or license, or license, by any citizen or inhabitant, as aforesaid, to make such variations in the forms of the oaths, certificates, and licenses, as shall render them applicable to the cases herein intended to be provided for: *And provided also*, That every such inhabitant, applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrollment, or license, deposit, with the collector the register and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the collector, who is hereby authorized to administer the following oath: "I, A. B. (swear or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, monarch, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Spain."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said ceded territory, who were residents thereof on the said twenty-second day of February, and who shall take the said oath, and who continue to reside therein, or citizens of the United States, resident therein, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being the day of the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, Spanish ships or vessels, coming within only with the productions of Spanish growth or manufacture, directly from the ports of Spain, or her colonies, shall be admitted into the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the said ceded territory, in the same manner as ships and vessels of the United States, and without paying any other or higher duties on their cargoes than by law now are, or shall at the time made, payable by citizens of the United States on similar articles imported into the ports of Pensacola or St. Augustine, in ships or vessels of the United States, from any of the port or places of Spain, or her colonies, and without paying any higher tonnage duty than by law now is, or at the time shall be laid, on any ship or vessel of the United States, coming from any port or place of Spain, or any of her colonies, or said ports of Pensacola or St. Augustine.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 30, 1822.—Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplemental to an act, entitled "An act authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of New Orleans be, and

are hereby, authorized to appropriate so much of the lot of ground on which Fort St. Charles formerly stood, as may be necessary for continuing Esplanade street to the Mississippi river; and, also, to sell and convey that portion of the said ground which lies below said street: the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purchase of the ground necessary for the opening of Victory street, and the public walk and Elysian fields, and to such other purpose as the said corporation may deem expedient.

March 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to authorize the re-conveyance of a tract of land to the City of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever he shall have determined that the tract of land on and near the west head of the Battery, (so called,) in the city of New York, heretofore granted to the United States by the Mayor and Corporation of said city, is no longer required as a military position for the defense of the harbor and city of New York, to cause the works erected hereon to be dismantled, and the materials thereof to be disposed of in such manner as in his judgment the public interests may require; and to re-convey to the said Mayor and Corporation the said tract of land, granted by them for the purposes aforesaid.

March 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to amend the laws now in force as to the issuing of original writs and final process in the Circuit Courts of the United States within the state of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in each and every case where a citizen of any one of the United States shall wish to commence a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for either the District of East or West Tennessee against two or more citizens of the state of Tennessee, some of whom reside in East and some in West Tennessee, it shall and may be lawful for such citizen to cause the Clerk of the Circuit Court in which he may elect to commence his suit, to issue duplicate writs; one directed to the marshal of East, and the other to the marshal of West Tennessee; which writs it shall be the duty of the respective marshals to execute and return, and when returned they shall be docketed and proceeded in to judgment as one case only.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in each and every case where a judgment has been recovered, or may be hereafter recovered in either of said Circuit Courts, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff in any such action to cause his writ of fieri facias, alias fieri facias, or other process of execution, to be directed and delivered to the marshal of either East or West Tennessee, at his election; and it shall be the duty of such marshal to whom the same may be directed, to do execution thereof, in the same manner, and under the same penalties, that he would be if the judgment had been rendered in the court of the district of which he is marshal.

March 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to authorize the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the Illinois river with Lake Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and is hereby, authorized to survey and mark through the public lands of the United States, the route of the canal connecting the Illinois river with the southern bend of Lake Michigan, and ninety feet of land on each side of said canal to be forever reserved from any sale to be made by the United States, except in the cases hereinafter provided for, and the use thereof forever shall be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said state for a canal, and for no other purpose whatever; on condition, however, that, if the said state does not survey and direct, by law, said canal to be opened, and return a complete map thereof to the Treasury Department, within three years from and after the passing of this act; or, if the said canal be not completed suitable for navigation within twelve years thereafter, or if said ground shall ever cease to be occupied

by, and used for, a canal, suitable for navigation, the reservation and grant hereby made shall be void, and of none effect: *Provided always*, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that nothing in this act contained, or that shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed or construed to imply any obligation on the part of the United States to appropriate any money to defray the expense of surveying or opening said canal: *Provided also*, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every section of land, through which said canal route may pass, shall be, and the same hereby reserved from future sale, until hereafter specially directed by law; and the said state is hereby authorized and permitted, without waste, to use any material on the public land adjacent to said canal that may be necessary for its construction.

March 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

RESOLUTION, directing the classification and printing of the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, collected in obedience to the tenth section of the act to provide for taking the Fourth Census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be classified and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, taken in pursuance of the tenth section of the act, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that he cause fifteen hundred copies of the digest, so to be made, to be printed, subject to the disposition of Congress.

March 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause lands to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 2d principal meridian line

17 and 18, in ranges 1 to 9, west do.

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4, do.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, in range 7, do.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, in range 14, west of 2d do.

8 and 9, 12 and 13, do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of

Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

10 11 12 & 13, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of

Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

14 15 16 & 17, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of

18 17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 1 & 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, for the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, and which have been excluded from the lottery of the land appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 23 4 5 7 8 & 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line

12 3 4 5 and 6 2 do

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do

12 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do

12 5 do

12 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 & 20 1, west do

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 12 18 19 and 20, in range 2, west of the 5th meridian line

11 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do

11 10 11 13 14 5 16 & 19 4 do

12 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do

12 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 6 do

13 and 18 6 do

On the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 12 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 range 7, west of the 5th meridian line

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 8 do

16 17 18 19 and 20 8 do

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 9 do

12 18 19 and 20 9 do

19 10 do

On the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 & 11, in range 10, west of the 5th meridian line

13 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, in range 11 do

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 12 do

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 13 do

3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14 do

4 5 and 7 15 do

5 6 and 7 16 do

6 17 do

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of March, 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOSIAH MITES,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States: will publish the above once a week till the 1st Monday in November next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

Benjamin S. Russell

RESPECTFULLY renders his services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, in the various branches of his business, viz:

Making and repairing Riding Chairs, Waggon, Carts, and every thing of the kind.  
Pumps and Blocks of every description, Building or repairing Houses, &c. &c.

Having several journeymen who are experienced in these branches, he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to honor him with their commands.—His charges will be reasonable, and his work will be executed faithfully, and without unnecessary delay.

Washington Jan. 11, 1822—(134)

Positive Sale.

ON Monday the 29th inst. will be sold at the Court House in the town of Washington, a Negro woman and two children, levied on to satisfy an Execution against James R. Elden.—Term: Cash.

ALLEN CRIST, late Sheriff.

April 5, 1822—(135)





WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1832

### A NOCTURNAL TRAVELLER!

Mr. S. Street the proprietor of the Toll Bridge across Neuse river, 10 miles north of Newbern, informed the Editor, that on Saturday night last at about eleven o'clock, the Mail Carrier within a short distance of his house, met a suspicious person in female attire, riding at a rapid rate, with a bag and pair of saddle bags attached to the saddle coming in the direction of this town. Mr. S. is of opinion that this strange personage is no other than the Pennsylvania murderer, who, but a few days since put an end to the life of his wife and the wife of his neighbor. The toll gate being closed and locked, at once may account for which he probably kept no longer, than some less public road to the south. (void of toll gates), presented itself to his view. It was also said, that he was mounted on a large good looking horse, whose colour by star-light, appeared to be dark bay.

The Russian Emperor by his minister at Washington has set up a claim, to a considerable extent of territory on the North West Coast, which had been conveyed to us by the Spanish treaty. His Imperial Majesty claims it by the right of discovery and possession—it remains to be seen with how much justice. An edict has been issued by the Russian government forbidding under the penalty of seizure and confiscation, the vessels of any other nation than their own, approaching the coast nearer than 100 miles.—The Russian Minister and Secretary of State have already had some correspondence on the subject which has been submitted to Congress.—Much difficulty may yet arise from this question.

A bill is before the House of Representatives for the future regulation of the Post Office Department—which if it passes into a law we shall farther notice—it has not all the objectionable features proposed by the Post Master General.

Refranchisement appears the order of the day in Congress.—We hope in the mania which seems to possess some of the worthy members they will not mistake parsimony for economy.

Wm P Duvall of Kentucky, recently Judge of the U. S. court in E. Florida has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Florida.

The Macedonian Frigate it would appear proceeds first to Havana to demand from the Governor of Cuba, sundry documents and archives connected with the Florida treaty and which the Donas have continued unjustly to withhold.

The Emperor of Russia, to whom the question was submitted by the U. States and Great Britain relative to the Slaves carried off from the Southern states during the late war by the cruisers of the latter power, it is reported with much confidence, has decided in favor of our claim.

The British Minister has protested against a proposed duty being imposed on rolled iron, as a violation of the convention with G. Britain.

The Virginians are making great preparations for celebrating the "Virginian"—in commemoration of the landing of our forefathers at Jamestown, where the citizens will assemble on the 24th May. The "Virginian" is held every five years.

No later advices from Europe than given in our last.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir—I read in the Recorder of last week the excommunication of the Rev. Mr. Hogan of Philadelphia. I have frequently heard that such documents were occasionally issued by his Holiness the Pope, but have never credited the reports. Feeling interested in the subject and having no resources within my reach to satisfy my doubts, I will thank any of your readers that can furnish information thereon if they will do so, through the medium of your paper.

I am respectfully,

Sir, your servant.

CATHOLICUS.

April 23, 1832.

FOR THE RECORDER.

*Hec! quam difficile gloria custodia est.*

I have recently met with the following paragraph taken from the "Whig," a newspaper once printed at Baltimore and edited by Baptiste Irvine, a man well known in the political world. In now

before me, I disclaim any intention or wish of canvassing the merits of either of the great men, who occasioned the remarks of Mr. Irvine—the one would be alike insensible to mortal praise or censure, and few would willingly drag the other from his obscurity.—I have higher views. My object is to furnish this additional testimony to the instability of all earthly fame or glory, in the pursuit of which, so many regardless of the imperishable glory beyond the tomb, hazard their reputations and their lives.

What is this worldly fame if acquired? "A breath creates it and a breath destroys it!"

In the recent decease of the censured courts and senates have vied with each other in doing honours to his memory, whilst panegyrics on those "unrivalled talents" once pronounced "polix, minute, feeble, and trifling," have been the favorite theme with our Editors, from Maine to Georgia, whilst the ci-devant secretary, then so "dignified" in his ministerial character, so "brief, animated, logical, and clear" in his epistolary style, is now almost forgotten and unknown; his name which was once forever, sounding in the delighted ear, which appeared never satiated with the repetition of his "dignified propriety" at the court of Europe, is now seldom or ever mentioned; for after all his acknowledged merits, without the benefit of trial, the vox populi condemned him to an inglorious retirement so incongruous to the ambitious mind, and where the voice of popular applause ceases to gild hideous years. Sic transit gloria mundi.

The remarks from the whig we evidently written at the period, when our country was represented by Mr. Pinkney at the court of St. James's and by Mr. Armstrong at that of St. Cloud, whilst each was exerting his talents to effect a removal of the British Orders or French decrees.

### JUVENIS.

#### "HYPERION TO A SATIR."

Our readers cannot avoid drawing a comparison, and a disagreeable one it must be, between general Armstrong's style of writing,—his dignified propriety of behaviour and the wretched letters and conduct of Mr. Pinkney—they are antipodes in every thing. Armstrong is brief, animated, logical and clear; Pinkney is prolix, minute, feeble and trifling. He goes to "my lord" Wellesly, and settles in speech what he is to write to "the most noble" marquis; then he writes it;—then he carries it to my lord—next begs for an answer and after waiting a month or two, writes our government a grave history in a sort of gibbous manner.—I mean a style not quite so bright as the full-orbed moon.—Whig.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, we know not on what foundation, that the question between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, respecting slaves deported during the late war, has been decided by him in favor of this government. The subject is of great importance to several of the Southern states; and we hope we may soon be able to confirm so agreeable a report.

Nat. Int.

We understand that the machine constructing at the Navy Yard, for the purpose of hauling up ships of war, for preservation or repair, will be completed by the first of May, and that the frigate *POTOMAC*, lately launched, will be hauled up on the 2d or 3d. [The precise day and hour will be hereafter stated.] This machine, we are informed, would have been completed much sooner, had not the prevalence of unusually high tides, for the last fortnight, retarded the operations of the workmen.

Expectation is on tiptoe for the result of this experiment, in which we are to behold the novel and stupendous sight of a ship, of the largest class of frigates, taken from her natural element, suspended in the air, and afterwards deposited on blocks, in a situation similar to that in which a ship is placed when building.

It is supposed the whole of this operation may be completed within three hours—in which space of time this mass of timber, weighing sixteen hundred tons, will have been moved six hundred feet.—*Id.*

The Editor of the *Charleston-Courier* sportively says, "it would seem to be necessary to own a mountain, or a hill susceptible of that appellation, in order to be President of the United States. General WASHINGTON had *Mount Vernon*—Mr. ADAMS has *Monticello*—Mr. JEFFERSON *Monticello*—and Mr. MADISON *Montpelier*. No chance for any of us in the low country of South-Carolina, unless fancy be allowed to create a *Mont-imaginaire*."

### TREATY OF GHENT.

The Commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, for settling the northern boundary line between the U. States and Canada, met in this city on Monday, agreeably to adjournment, for the purpose of making up their final opinion on the subject, to be transmitted to

their respective governments. It has been before stated, that the commissioners disagree, and that the subject will be referred to the decision of some friendly power.

N. Y. Statesman, 2d inst.

The man who labors to increase the comforts and embellishments of life, renders an acceptable service to his fellow men; but he who devises effectual methods of preventing or healing diseases, is eminently entitled to the praise of being a benefactor of his species. There is scarcely any disease more dreadful or more certainly fatal than the hydrophobia. It has generally baffled the skill of physicians, and resisted the most potent remedies.—The following article contains a notice of a method of checking the disease in its first stages, by removing the virus from the body before it has had time to diffuse itself through the frame:

Mr. Middleton, our minister in Russia, has transmitted a Memoir on Hydrophobia, to Dr. Mitchell, written by Dr. Marochetti, a Russian physician, and given at length in the New York Commercial Advertiser, by which the indications of this terrible disease are pointed out, and the cure made known. He states, that the appearance of tumours of unequal size appearing under the tongue, always and uniformly mark the existence of hydrophobic virus, which can easily be ascertained by the touch. When any one is bitten by a dog, it is recommended that he should subject his tongue to examination for six weeks, and if no tumours then appear, it may safely be concluded that no poison has been communicated by the bite. But if, during any part of this period, tumours should show themselves, the Doctor recommends that they should be instantly cauterized, or opened, by a sharp lancet. A greenish matter will proceed from these incisions, which the patient is directed to spit out, and then wash his mouth with a strong decoction of the tops and flowers of the *Fenista latea tinctoria* [yellow broom]. The virus is thus destroyed in its germ; and details of numerous cases are given where this treatment has been attended with the happiest result.

It appears that the discovery was made in Russia, as early as 1813. Of 15 persons who were bitten by a mad dog, 14 were treated in the manner suggested above, by a peasant, who had acquired much reputation for his skill. The other was treated in the ordinary manner. The latter died, and all the others recovered. Doctor Marochetti visited them three years after, and they were all doing well.—Similar success attended this gentleman's treatment of 26 persons, who had been bitten by mad dogs.

The statement of M. Marochetti is corroborated by a letter from a gentleman in New Jersey to Dr. Mitchell, which gives a curious and authentic account of the cure of two mad dogs, by opening the tumours under their tongues.

Columbian Star.

RALPH, April 19.

Episcopal Convention.—Yesterday was opened in this city, the sixth annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of this State. Bishop Moore, and a number of the Clergy are present; as well as Lay Delegates from the several Churches and a number of other Members of the Church. Preaching is expected three times a day while the Convention sits.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Embargo at St. Domingo.—The brig *Columbus*, Marbury, has arrived at Alexandria, in 13 days from Cape Haytien, where she was detained 18 days by the Embargo, which the captain reports was taken off of American and English vessels on the 29th of March. French vessels were still detained.

A letter from Cape Haytien, received at Philadelphia, dated 25th March, says—

"All opportunities of writing since my arrival have been prevented by an embargo being laid upon all vessels until this day, being 15 days, and is now removed only for American and English—all others it still remains in force upon, owing, it is said, to the conduct of the French at Samana, and their hostile dispositions. All French property is and will be detained, until a further investigation, which of course, will take a twelve month—

"The President made his entry a few days since with great parade and the acclamations of the people."

The Mayor of Savannah has again ordered a quarantine upon all vessels from Baltimore, in consequence of the small pox having broken out on board the schr. *Elizabeth*, Delano, recently arrived there from the latter port.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

ST. MARYS CHURCH. This day is the regular period of the Election of Trustees in this congregation. It is known to the public that an unhappy schism has long existed among its members. It appears that one of the parties, during last night, took clandestine possession

of the Church; and on the appearance of the other party this morning, a scene of unprecedented riot and confusion ensued. The civil authorities were called in; and after great exertions, and at the risk of life and limbs, they secured several of the leading rioters. Many individuals were seriously, if not dangerously wounded by brick bats and other missiles. We have any remarks on this unpleasant occurrence.

Relative to this affair, the following letter from Philadelphia, appears in the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday.

"Our city has been in a wild commotion this morning, and is still threatened with alarming scenes. You have heard of the division in the Roman Catholic Church of this place, and that the authority of the Bishop has been resisted by Mr. Hogan and a large party of his followers. This is the day for the election of trustees to St. Mary's Church, and as Mr. Hogan occupies in that church, it is a matter of deep interest with the contending parties to elect trustees who will promote their views.

—Last year the friends of Mr. Hogan prevailed, but the friends of the Bishop resolved that the loss of the election this year should not be a reproach to their vigilance. Collecting their strength from all quarters, they last night possessed themselves of the church, and burnt every entrance and armed themselves with clubs to defend and maintain their position.—The friends of Mr. Hogan mustered their forces at the Washington Hall, and marched for the church between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. Arrived at the scene of action, the wall and balcony in Fourth street was instantly prostrated, and all barriers between the parties were removed. The iron railings were now used as weapons of war. A contest, severe and bloody, instantly ensued in the church yard, and in Fourth and Fifth streets.—Many were knocked down on both sides, and the fall of any one, drew upon him some half dozen, who beat their victim with clubs. Many have been severely and dangerously wounded, and it is reported, that some have died of their wounds.

The streets, the grave yard and some are marked with blood. Much of what has occurred was anticipated yesterday, the peace officers were directed on their readiness, and the magistrates added many to the usual number of officers.

"At the commencement of the attack the police made great efforts to restore order, but all in vain. The Mayor and his officers were driven from the scene of action to Spruce street, where they were sent for the marines, but a cessation of the riot, caused the order to be countermanded.

"The choice of inspectors of the election, in what way made, I am at present unable to say, caused a separation of the parties, since which, although there has been much fighting, the battle has not been general. The Mayor and Sheriff have now possession of the ground, but it is feared that as the day advances, the effects of liquor is felt, the mob will again become violent.

"During the morning the houses in Fourth street were closed."

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

Two atrocious murders were lately committed in Lancaster in a fit of jealousy the wretch first hung his wife and then shot the wife of the supposed paramour. Both women were in a state of pregnancy. The Governor of the state, and the Mayor of Lancaster, have each offered a reward for the apprehension of the villain.

Boston, April 16.

LATEST FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A letter has been received this morning by a merchant of this city, by a vessel from St. Thomas, dated Aux Cayes, March 25th, detailing the circumstances attending the landing of a body of French troops at Samana. A warlike expedition, 2000 strong, it was reported some time since, had been fitted out and sailed from Martinique, the 13th of February, and had proceeded for Samana, at which place the troops were to throw up fortifications.—These were to be followed by reinforcements, when an attempt was to be made to retake St. Domingo from the Haytiens. The expedition consisted, in vessels, of 3 frigates, 3 gabarras, 4 brigs, 4 schrs. and had pieces of artillery.

The writer from Aux Cayes, stated that an embargo has been laid upon all foreign vessels at that port, in consequence of an affair at Samana between the soldiery and the French frigates and the gun-boat, which left at that place by the President on his way to St. Domingo. Samana was settled chiefly by French, who emigrated from this part of the Island during the revolution. The frigates anchored, on the inside, and two on the outside of the bar, and landed their troops, consisting of 400 men.—When they commenced this service, the officers, at their own request, forbade them to proceed. A skirmish ensued between the parties. The gun-boat







POETRY

The following satirical Ode, extracted from the Mobile Gazette, furnishes a happy comment upon the mania of town manufacturing, lately so prevalent in the South and West.

AN ODE.

Wherein the Lyric Bard warneth his fellow citizens of the dangers of commerce and agriculture, and pointeth out a short and sure road to wealth.

Merchant! I think it time to stop  
When every house becomes a shop;  
For Groceries and Dry Goods;  
If all men undertake to sell,  
It's somewhat difficult to tell  
Who can be found to buy goods.

Our Planters too, I'm much afraid,  
Will find their labor poorly paid,  
When they depend on cotton;  
It grows luxuriantly, I grant,  
But what avails this thriving plant,  
If every bowl proves rotten.

Let such as feel a proper pride,  
Set those ignoble trades aside;  
For he beneath one's pity,  
Who pulls with the merchant's toil,  
Or meanly stops to grub the soil,  
When he can own a city.

What own a city! you'll exclaim—  
Yes, own the spot, that's just the same,  
On which the place must stand;  
For if on maps, it's once laid down,  
It's just as genuine a town,  
As any in the land.

Town Making now, is quite a trade,  
Of which the rules are ready made,  
For those who stand in need;  
Thus when a sea-port is intended,  
If these ingredients be blended,  
It cannot but succeed.

First choose an elevated bluff,  
Just where the river's deep enough,  
For ships of largest mould;  
(If there should be a bar below  
O'er which these vessels cannot go,  
The fact need not be told.)

You next must find a limpid thing,  
For this is an important thing,  
And answers vastly well  
To long hen out the wondrous tale,  
And aid, when other reasons fail,  
To make the city sell.

The most important point, perhaps,  
Lies in the drawing of the maps;  
The painter there must try,  
By mingling yellow, red and green,  
To make the most delightful scene,  
That ever met the eye.

The site itself must not be known,  
That no description but your own  
May shine forth in the papers;  
You then may raise an eastern breeze,  
Or any other wind you please,  
To drive off noxious vapors.

Of this obscure spot you may swear  
There never was a purer air,  
And if you're not believed,  
At least you cannot be belied,  
For none can prove that men have died,  
Where no men ever lived.

This puffing must not be omitted,  
For where you'll find one man's that's fitted  
To think and act alone;  
You'll find a thousand timid fools,  
Just formed, 't would seem to be his tools;  
And do as he has done.

'Tis when the rage is at its height,  
The knowing ones will quit the site,  
While those that stop behind,  
Of his desertion can't complain,  
For what they lose in wealth they gain  
In knowledge of mankind.

FROM CHALMERS' DISCOURSES.  
PRUDENCE IN THE DEFENCE OF  
IMPORTANT DOCTRINES.

"While we assert with zeal every doctrine of Christianity, let us not forget that there is a zeal without discrimination; and that, to bring such a spirit to the defence of our faith, or of any one of its peculiarities, is not to vindicate the cause, but to discredit it. Now, there is a way of maintaining the utter depravity of our nature, and of doing it in such a style of sweeping and of vehement assertion, as to render it not merely obnoxious to the taste, but obnoxious to the understanding. On this subject there is often a roundness and a temerity of announcement, which any intelligent man, looking at the phenomena of human character with his own eyes, cannot go along with; and thus it is, that there are judicious defenders of orthodoxy, who have mastered against it not merely a positive dislike, but a positive strength of observation and argument. Let the nature of man be a ruin, as it certainly is, it is obvious to the most common discernment, that it does not offer one unvaried

and unalleviated mass of deformity! There are certain phrases, and certain exhibitions of this nature, which are more lovely than others—certain traits of character, not due to the operation of Christianity at all, and yet calling forth our admiration and our tenderness—certain varieties of moral complexion, far more fair and more engaging than certain others varieties; and to prove that the gospel may have had no share in the formation of them, they in fact stood out to the notice and respect of the world before the gospel was ever heard of. The classic page of antiquity sparkles with repeated exemplifications of what is bright and beautiful in the character of man; nor do all its descriptions of external nature awaken such an enthusiasm of pleasure, as when it bears testimony to some graceful or elevated doing out of the history of the species. And whether it be the kindness of maternal affection, or the unweariedness of filial piety, or the constancy of tried and unalterable friendship, or the earnestness of devoted patriotism, or the rigour of unbending fidelity, or any other of the recorded virtues, which shed a glory over the remembrance of Greece and of Rome—we fully concede it to the admiring scholar, that they one and all of them were sometimes exemplified in those days of Heathenism; and that out of the materials of a period, crowded as it was with moral abominations, there may also be gathered things which are pure, and lovely, and true, and just, and honest, and of good report.

"What do we mean then, it may be asked, by the universal depravity of man? How shall we reconcile the admission now made, with the unqualified and authoritative language of the Bible, when it tells us of the totality and the magnitude of human corruption? Wherein lies that desperate wickedness, which is every where ascribed to all the men of all the families that be on the face of the earth? And how can such a tribute of acknowledgement be awarded to the sages and the patriots of antiquity, who yet, as the partakers of our fallen nature, must be outcast from the favour of God, and have the character of evil stamped upon the imaginations of the thoughts of their hearts continually?

"In reply to these questions, let us speak to your own experimental recollections on a subject in which you are aided, both by the consciousness of what passes within you, and by your observation of the character of others. Might not a sense of honour elevate the heart which is totally unfurnished with a sense of God? Might not an impulse of compassionate feeling be sent into that bosom which is never once visited by a movement of dutiful loyalty towards the Lawgiver in Heaven? Might not occasions of intercourse with the beings around us, develop whatever there is in our nature of generosity, and friendship, and integrity, and patriotism; and yet the unseen Being, who placed us in this theatre, be neither loved nor obeyed, nor listened to? Amid the manifold varieties of human character, and the number of constitutional principles which enter into its composition, might there not be an individual in whom the constitutional virtues so blaze forth and have the ascendancy, as to give a general effect of gracefulness to the whole of this moral exhibition; and yet, may not that individual be as unmineral of his God, as if the principles of his constitution had been mixed up in such a different proportion as to make him an eddy and a revolving spectacle? In a word, might not Sensibility shed forth its tears, and Friendship perform its services, and Liberality impart of its treasure, and Patriotism earn the gratitude of its country, and Honour remain itself entire and untainted, and all the softening of what is amiable, and all the glories of what is chivalrous and manly, gather into one bright effulgency of moral accomplishment on the person of him who never, for a single day of his life, subordinate one habit, or one affection, to the will of the Almighty; who is just as careless and as unconcerned about God, as if the native tendencies of his constitution had compounded him into a monster of deformity; and who just as effectually realises his attribute of rebellion against his Maker, as the most loathsome and profligate of the species, that he walks in the counsel of his own heart, and after the sight of his own eyes?

"The way, then, to assert the depravity of man, is to fasten on the radical element of depravity, and to show how deeply it lies incorporated with his moral constitution. It is not by an utterance of rash and sweeping totality to refuse him the possession of what is kind in sympathy, or of what is dignified in principle—for this were in the face of all observation. It is to charge him direct with his utter disloyalty to God. It is to convict him of treason against the majesty of Heaven. It is to press home upon him the impiety of not caring about God. It is to tell him, that the hourly and habitual language of his heart is, I will not have the Being who made me to rule over me. It is to go to the man of honour, and, while we frankly award it to him that his pulse beats high in the pride of integrity—it is to tell him, that

he who keeps it in living play, and who sustains the loveliness of its movements, and who, in one moment of time, could as readily for ever, is not in all his thoughts. It is to go to the man of soft and gentle emotions, and, while we gaze in tenderness upon him—it is to read to him, out of his own character, how the exquisite mechanism of feeling may be in full operation, while he who framed it is forgotten; while he who poured into his constitution the milk of human kindness, may never be adverted to with one single sentiment of veneration, or one single purpose of obedience; while he who gave him his gentler nature, who clothed him in all its adornments, and in virtue of whose appointment it is, that, instead of an odious and a revolting monster, he is the much loved child of sensibility, may be utterly disowned by him. In a word, it is to go round among all that Humanity has to offer in the shape of fair and amiable, and engaging, and to prove how deeply Humanity has revolted against that Being who has done so much to beautify and to exalt her. It is to prove that the carnal mind, under all its varied complexions of harshness, or of delicacy, is enmity against God. It is to prove that, let nature be as rich as she may in moral accomplishments, and let the most favoured of her sons realize upon his own person the finest and the fullest assemblage of them—should he, at the moment of leaving this theatre of display, and bursting loose from the framework of mortality, stands in the presence of his Judge, and have the question put to him, What hast thou done unto me? this man of constitutional virtue, with all the salutations he got upon earth, and all the reverence that he has left behind him, may, naked and defenceless, before Him who sitteth on the throne, be left without a plea and without an argument."

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Although the Study of Heraldry may not be very amusing to our Republican readers, yet, as the eagle with extended wings, grasping the arms of war and olive of peace, is constantly presented to our eyes, in some way or other, it may not be uninteresting to give a history and an explanation of the arms of our country.

In June 1782, when Congress was about to form an amorial device for a seal of the Union, Charles Thomson, Esq. the then Secretary, with the Hon. Dr. Arthur Lee and E. Boudinot, members of Congress, called on Mr. William Barton, and consulted him on the occasion. The great seal for which Mr. Barton furnished these gentlemen with devices was adopted by Congress on the 29th of June, 1782. The advice is as follows:

**Arms.**—Paleways of thirteen pieces argent, a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American Eagle, displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a branch of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll, with the motto, "E pluribus unum."

**The Breast.**—Over the head of the Eagle, which appears over the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud proper, and surrounding stars, forming a constellation, argent on an azure field.

**Reverse.**—A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory. Over the eye these words, "Annuit cœptis."

**Remarks and explanations.**—The escutcheon is composed of the chief pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The thirteen pieces pale represent the several states of the Union, all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to the Union.

The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that Union, and the strength resulting from it, for its support, to denote the confederacy of the States, and the preservation of the Union, through Congress.

The colors of the pale are those used in the flag of the United States of America. White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and, which is exclusively vested in Congress.

The crest or constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other foreign powers.

The escutcheon borne on the breast of an American Eagle, without any other supporters, denotes that the United States ought to rely on their own virtue.

The pyramid on the reverse signifies strength and devotion; its unfinished state refers to the infancy of the American government.

\* In Heraldry, Argent, signifies white. Gules, red, and Azure blue; where these colors cannot be emblazoned, they are represented on seals, &c. as follows, Argent by a perfect blank; Red by perpendicular, and Azure by horizontal lines. The Chief in our arms, on the horizontal lines in the upper quarter of the escutcheon, or eagle's breast.

verment. The eye over it, and the motto, "Annuit cœptis," "He sanctions our undertakings," allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause.

The following letter was written by Charles Thomson, Esq. to W. Barton, Esq. enclosing him a copy of the device.

"Sir: I am much obliged to you for the perusal of the Elements of Heraldry, which I now return. I have just dipped into it so far as to be able to be satisfied that it may afford a fund of entertainment, and may be applied by a state to useful purposes.

"I enclose you a copy of the device which you have displayed your skill in heraldic science, and which meets with general approbation.

Yours,

CHARLES THOMSON.  
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Mr. Campbell the Editor of the New London Monthly Magazine, in his number for December last, has entered pretty warmly into a defence of the American character. He says, "he has no desire to excuse himself for one article, which has given offence, rather too justly, on the other side of the Atlantic. He inserted it without reflection, but had observed its unfairness, and felt dissatisfied with himself for having published it, long before Mr. Campbell made to it reached him." In speaking of a friend's communication, whose subject is to do away the literary feud between England and America, but whose manner of effecting this purpose he censures, Mr. Campbell observes, "for his own part he believes he has known more Americans than the writer of that paper. Possibly in the course of his life he has known a hundred—men of various vocations, characters and degrees of education. He has argued with them; and heard them argue on national subjects; but he can safely declare that he never thought them more boisterous than other men; on the contrary, rather distinguished, in general, by coolness and self-possession. Exceptions of warmth, as among the people of all countries when their prejudices are ruffled, he may have observed; but unmeasured hatred or redress, never. After complaining of the bitterness which English publications mingle with their occasional acts of justice towards this country, we have the following judicious remarks: "By wrangling with the only nation that speaks English, we render the only foreign newspaper that an uneducated Englishman can read, to the utmost extent in our power, a gazette for his causes of discontent. If the American press be despicable, the surest token of our contempt would be silence—if it be formidable, it is better to be at peace than at war with it. If America has been violent in this war of words, is clear that we have not been moderate. It were better that the language recorded the ties of an American affinity to were not the only one, perhaps in the world, in which he can read humiliating truths or irritating falsehoods about his country, and expressions of contempt. How degrading to both countries was the spectacle, when the American press accused Englishmen of stirring their passions with the amputated fingers of Irish rage, and when England retorted by charging American parents with letting their children run drunk about the streets." His observations on this topic are thus happily concluded: "The sober part of the British community will scarcely require excuse for his having spoken thus respectfully of the Americans. It was a duty peculiarly imposed upon him by the manner of Mr. Everett's reply; and it is otherwise, as he felt in his heart; deservedly claimed by a people eulogized by Boscawen and Catham—by a land that brings recollections to the mind as the wisdom of Washington and Franklin, and the heroism of Warren and Montgomery."

Charleston Mercury.

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DEVOUT AND USEFUL SAYING

None are more apt to shrink in a day of trouble than such who at a distance are most daring.

A godly man's comforts and grievances are hid from the world.

He that hath slight thoughts of sin, never had great thoughts of God.

He wants no company that hath God for his companion.

Trust God and be doing and let alone with the rest.

The depths of misery are never seen the depths of mercy.

He that would be little in temptation, him be much in prayer.

Nature is so corrupted as not to stand its own depravation.

O trembling believer! if Satan should any time move thee to doubt of thy election, answer him by telling him that was never of God's cabinet council.

Prove your conversion and you need doubt your election.

It is a good saying of Austin: "mundum facti sumus ante mundum sumus."